

ROBBER WILL BE A BIG THING

In a report to F. T. P. Waterhouse, secretary of the Nahiku Rubber company, D. C. Lindsay and C. D. Lufkin of Walluku state that the plantation is in excellent condition and the prospects for rubber extremely bright. The report makes a number of recommendations, the most important of which is the substituting of Ceara trees for the Hevea, as being the more profitable. This section of the report reads:

"We have gone over the matter thoroughly, and after a full consideration of it, we are most decidedly of the opinion that no more Hevea trees should be planted. The Ceara show so much better growth and gives promise of being so much more profitable, that we consider it the best policy for the company to stay by this variety. We have gone over all the Shaw lot, and also the Feiteira lot, and recommend to Mr. Anderson that he get all the Hevea (both seedlings and stumps) together, and plant the balance with Ceara. Stumps on the Feiteira lot (Hevea) show only two inches growth in six months. Ceara in the same locality grow one foot a month. We understand that there are 200,000 Hevea seeds ordered, and we recommend that this order be immediately canceled. We are fully convinced that the Ceara will give us early and profitable returns, and while the Hevea may, in say twenty years' time, be a better tree, we do not consider it good policy for the company to plant for the benefit of posterity.

"There are now about 150 acres in Hevea, and while we are not yet ready to say that this variety is a failure, we certainly consider the Ceara the better tree for the locality. Mr. Anderson has now on hand enough Ceara seeds to plant the whole remaining acreage. We figure that by the end of this planting season there will be about 600 acres planted, and the balance will be made up of 100 acres Torres lot, 60 acres Hao, 50 acres Shaw lot (to be planted), and some of the Oliveira lot. The total acreage should be planted early next year."

W. F. MADEIRA MAY COME BACK

It is said that W. F. Madeira, formerly Assistant Postmaster for Honolulu under Postmaster J. M. Oat, and afterwards postmaster at Hilo until his promotion to Postal Inspector which caused his transference to the mainland, may return to Honolulu in the near future. As there can only be one Postal Inspector in the Islands, that would mean that Mr. Hare, the incumbent, would be transferred to the mainland.

YOU WILL NOT be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Daffie, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can "speak for itself" and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. *Official*

PRES. SMITH RECOGNIZED

The Deseret Evening News of Salt Lake City for July 9 says:

There was a pretty exchange of compliments at Saltair last Thursday evening.

The Royal Hawaiian band, with its glee club, was rendering one of its noted "Hulas." Suddenly Kawa Lehal, one of the most expert mandolinists among the natives, nudged his nearest neighbor. At the same moment a trio of singers turned to each other, nodded, and smiled a smile of satisfaction. They bowed toward the audience—few knew why—and at the finish of the song one of them stepped forward to the conductor, Herr Berger, and whispered something into his ear. The number which followed had not been announced on the program, and it was not sung. And only one person in the audience realized that it was the beautiful melody to which the Hawaiians sing "O My Father," the famous Mormon anthem. That one person was President Joseph F. Smith. As he entered he was recognized by members of the band who were long ago converted to the principles of the Latter-day Saints Church and he alone, upon taking his seat, noticed the compliment. The respected leader sat in silence until the last of the plaintive notes had died away. Then he glanced significantly toward the musicians, and was greeted by a score or more of smiling faces; by the people who were familiar with his features, not from personal acquaintance, but from having seen his photographs, which are liberally exhibited in the Mormon chapels throughout the islands. Until the end of the concert President Smith was a deeply interested listener. His mind reverted to the days when he mingled with the fathers of these natives as a missionary.

It is well known in the Church that shortly after President George Q. Cannon had established the mission in the Hawaiian Islands, President Joseph F. Smith was sent to relieve him. This occurred in 1854. But it is not known, perhaps, that nine members of the Royal Hawaiian band are sons or grandsons of the converts made by Presidents Cannon and Smith; that they have followed in the footsteps of their fathers and are considered devout saints today; that they regret their inability to attend the tabernacle services tomorrow afternoon, especially so in view of the fact that this is their first trip to Utah—the first time in fact, that any of them has traveled farther east than Portland, where the band played an engagement at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The Royal Hawaiian band derives the title "Royal" from the fact that it was organized by King Lunalilo of Hawaii about 35 years ago—long before the time of Queen Liliuokalani—as an imperial escort for his majesty. The latter was very friendly with Emperor Wilhelm of Germany at that time and had heard that he owned such an organization. A band was wanted. The natives knew no music besides their chants. The technical qualities of the art had to be supplied. So the old king laid his predicament before the friendly emperor and asked that he select somebody to teach his subjects the ins and outs of instrumental music. The emperor listened to the plea. He went so far as to take his own bandmaster from his position, grant him a good pension, and send him to Honolulu on the errand which was to give so much satisfaction to the old monarch of the islands. The task was not an easy one. Captain Berger had material that was as crude as could have been found anywhere, but which had the saving grace of "an ear for music" and an in-born love of harmony.

Teaching his boys the notes and cultivating their taste for standard music was as arduous as it was slow. He gave 27 lessons each day for more than 10 months, but he succeeded, at the end of that time, in establishing a military band. King Lunalilo, upon hearing his music for the first time, decorated the captain with the highest honors ever paid a civilian in the islands. The mission had been performed and Captain Berger was ready to start for Germany. But he did not. Inducements were offered which tied him to Honolulu for a period of years and during those years he worked with the same persistency and the same fine success that had characterized his work from the beginning. The result today is a band of 60 musicians which can play the "Tannhauser" overture with the same brilliancy as many of our great American bands and at the same time provide the plaintive melodies of the islands, in a manner which causes our own musicians to stand in wonderment.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy the band has filled a unique position. It is in reality a national guard institution and each of its members is idolized by the natives. Every ship that touches at Honolulu is met by the band and there is no outgoing steamer that is not serenaded just prior to its departure. It is on such occasions that the celebrated "Farewell Song" or "Aloha Oe" is rendered, and each departing native is decorated with the "lei" of flowers, or an imitation, such as are frequently seen on the streets of Salt Lake since the Hawaiians came here. At Saltair Miss Lei Lehua, the soprano, sings the solo part of the great song and she has made it very popular, locally.

That there are nine members of the Mormon Church in the band of 60 musicians is no cause for astonishment when it is remembered that nearly forty per cent of the population of the islands is Mormon. The boys in the bands were all eager to reach Salt Lake, for they had received the best of treatment at the hands of the church members in their native clime and they expected the same here. That they found exactly what they expected goes without saying. On the opening day of their visit, besides the friendly crowd from the city, they received acquaintance with a large delegation of natives from the various settlements.

heart" and were only too glad of another opportunity to cheer its music. The organization is the pride of all Hawaiians, and before the present tour is completed will be the pride of all Americans. For it is now an American institution, using instruments and uniforms for which Uncle Sam paid, and privileged to make a trip through this country by the same distinguished old party in the high hat decorated with stars.

This trip—the first the band has ever made to the east—is largely in the interest of colonization. The object is to show the people of the east that Hawaii has risen far above the old idea that its people are not fully civilized. Every man in the organization is an American patriot, with a high sense of honor, and will resent to his heart's blood any insult cast upon his race or color. The band goes from here to Denver, where it is to be the escort of the grand lodge officers of the Elks' national convention. It then plays in Omaha for one week, in Kansas City for a like period, in St. Louis for two weeks, in Chicago for four weeks, in Buffalo for five concerts and then into Madison Square Garden, New York, for an indefinite engagement. The return trip will be made through the south.

That the Salt Lake engagement, which closes Monday, has been a success is without question. The Fourth of July attendance of 12,622—official count—is one of the best of Saltair's records, and on the 5th of July the attendance of over 3,000 established a new record at the resort for a day following a holiday. And while "figures cannot lie," the best assurance of the band's wonderful popularity here is the enthusiasm with which each of its features is received nightly at the big pavilion.

The Logan (Utah) Journal says: "The Royal Hawaiian band gave the most satisfactory band concert Logan has ever had, on Friday evening. There are bands that execute more brilliantly the classical music that not one-fifth of the people understand, and leaders that with dancing Dervish antics and contortionist's tricks impress the public more than the leader of the Hawaiian, but when it comes to furnishing the melody that pleases the great majority of theater-goers, Captain Berger and his bunch of Sandwich Islanders, has most of them beaten to a frazzle.

Judging from the applause and the favorable comment made afterward nothing has pleased Logan amusement lovers as much as the concert in the evening, in a long time.

The band played very well indeed, and the glee club simply brought down the house every time it appeared. Miss Lei Lehua and Mr. John Ellis, the principal soloists made hits, and the house would have heard them oftener had its desires been granted.

LOUISIANA COMMENT ON THE MOLOKAN EXPERIMENT

The Louisiana Planter says: In our Hawaiian correspondence elsewhere in this issue appears a picture of a group of men, and under it the words "Molokans who would not work."

This brief sentence contains a long story of disappointment, trouble, worry and expense. These Molokans, who come from Russia and belong to a peculiar religious sect, were brought to the Hawaiian Islands by the sugar planters there to work as plantation laborers, and the scheme embraced a colonization or community plan, the sugar men probably believing that the idiosyncracies and unusual ideas, habits and customs of the Molokans would lead them to cheerfully embrace an opportunity for dwelling together in a community or settlement where they could follow their own social and religious theories and maintain themselves comfortably by working in the sugar cane fields. The Molokans, however, appear to have declined to work on the plantations, to have declined to live happily together as a community, and in a word, to have declined to do pretty nearly everything which the planters expected them to do.

There is probably no body of men in the world who have had more practical experience in handling and importing laborers than the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Territory. They have spent enormous sums of money experimenting with people from different localities and abundant opportunity has been given them, through their various costly experiments, to learn how to handle the genus homo of the different mental and physical types with which it has pleased the Almighty to populate the earth, and yet we find these experienced men still stumbling along, still making costly mistakes, still failing to calculate correctly the prejudices, opinions and mental vagaries of the lower strata of human kind, and it all goes to prove that the most intricate of all problems is the one which involves a correct forecast of what somebody else will do under certain circumstances and conditions, and this problem is rendered a hundred fold more difficult when we are required to gauge the thoughts of people belonging to a type different from our own.

The sugar planters of Louisiana about a year ago formed an organization of their own for immigration purposes, and considerable work has been done by this organization, and its management has tried to profit as much as possible by the experience of others, but evidence continually appears to show that any importation of ignorant persons into this or any other country must be conducted with a broad comprehension of the fact that such people are inevitably imbued with absurd notions, impracticable ideas, ridiculous prejudices, and chimerical fancies. What we think they will do is the very thing they will not do. It is impossible for us to predict with certainty that they will act in such and such a way, simply because it seems to us the only sensible way to act. The problem to be handled by the Louisiana Immigration Association, the Hawaiian Immigration Association, and all other similar organizations, is one of the most difficult in the world. The proper solution of it requires experience, good judgment, tact, skill, a profound knowledge of human nature, forbearance, perseverance, patience and hope. The doctor, the lawyer, the astronomer can go to text books for their knowledge—the immigration man can not. He must learn his lessons from the great book of Nature, and from that most complex of all its chapters which treats of the wonderful animal which is said to have been fashioned in the likeness of God himself, although most of us will be greatly disappointed if we don't find God better looking.

Those who are interested in immigration seldom realize how difficult it all is. It is an undertaking which calls for continuous effort. Those who want quick results had best go into the wheat pit or the stock exchange where the battle is lost or won in a flash of time. But there is nothing that can pay so big a dividend in our state of Louisiana as the influx of an army of willing hands to coax from her soil its latent wealth. Already notable advances, indicating early results, have been made, and we believe that one of the greatest local industrial achievements of this generation will shortly result from the careful, intelligent and persistent efforts to get immigrants, inaugurated by the sugar planters over a year ago, and since then co-operated in by other interests throughout the

ATKINSON RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO FAMILY

Yesterday there was presented to the family of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, in behalf of the Board of Education, the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board on May 14 last. The copy is beautifully engrossed and framed, and will form a much-prized souvenir of the life work of a man who did more for Hawaii, perhaps, than any other citizen of the islands in his time. The presentation was entirely informal, the resolutions being given to Secretary of the Territory Atkinson by Superintendent Babbitt. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, In the course of Divine Providence there has been removed from us by death our friend and former colleague, Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson; be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow at the loss we have sustained as Commissioners of Public Instruction and as private citizens; and also our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our deceased friend, as Teacher, Inspector General of Schools and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and be it further

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting be conveyed by letter to the widow and family of the late Mr. Atkinson, and that this resolution be spread in full upon our minutes.

In the engrossed copy these words are written in most elaborate script, framed appropriately, and at the bottom are the signatures of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the members of the Board of Education.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A little forethought will often save and suffering that must be endured in case of an attack of pain in the stomach or cramp colic when medicine must be sent for. Every family should have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. It is sure to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes, it will be wanted at once. Buy it now. It may save life. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAY SUGGEST A BETTER DAM

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

It is stated by ex-Inspector Patterson, who has followed more closely than anyone else in Honolulu the movements of H. Clay Kellogg, the examining expert at the dam, since he arrived from the Coast, that official instructions have been given the expert to pay more attention in his report to outlining what modifications are necessary to build a good dam in Nuuanu than to criticisms of the present structure, thus taking it for granted that what work has so far been done under the old plan will be condemned.

Respecting this Mr. Kellogg was seen last night, and although he would not intimate in any way that it was his intention to condemn any part of the work, he spoke freely as to the scope of the report which he would prepare.

"The cable sent me, asking me to come to Honolulu, was to the effect that I was to report on two things: One as to whether the plans and specifications being worked to would provide for a safe dam; the other as to the nature of the work so far done. Since coming I have had several interviews with the Governor. In one of which he told me that my investigation and report were to be limited in no way, that he expected me to cover the whole proposition. This I take to mean the suggesting of any modifications I may find necessary should my report condemn the dam or any portion of it. At least that is the assumption I am going on.

"I will send in my report just as soon as possible, on the first mail that leaves the Coast after the Sonoma arrives there. In it I will cover every part of the work that it was possible for me to examine and for everything that I have to say in it I will state my reasons in such a way as to be understood by everybody. I am not going to turn in a strictly technical report because I think that the general public here is interested and I want to write so that they can follow my line of reasoning.

WANTED KELLOGG TO STAY

"It was intimated to me today by an official of the Public Works Department that I should prepare my report here and stay to discuss the matter afterwards, but I cannot possibly do this. I am now under contract to build a reservoir bigger than that here for the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and to come here at all I had to get a thirty days' leave of absence from the company, which I cannot overstay. I am also preparing data for the Anaheim Union Water Company in a big law suit involving immense water rights and I have promised to tabulate my two years' work for them at once. So it would be impossible for me to stay here any longer, now that the work I came to do is done.

"I was asked at the dam today to suggest what work should be done in the interim pending the arrival of my report. This was a kind of a leading question which of course I could not answer, as I did not wish to give any intimation to anyone as to what my report would probably be. I told them there was one place, however, where they could work without my report affecting what they should do. This was in the reinforcing of the concrete core wall, where I suggested that they should cut a trench in the bedrock beside the concrete and after cementing the cracks and making it absolutely watertight build up a reinforcement.

PROBED THE "MUSH PILE."

"They had the pit over the mush pile pumped out for me today and I made an examination there. I found that I could push an iron rod down through the formation to bed rock, which is nearer the bottom of the core wall at that point than it is a few feet away. In fact, Mr. Howland told me that I could sound twice the depth eighteen feet farther in. In this pit I found the same formation as was uncovered in the trench under the drainage pipe belt in the reservoir, the semi-cylindrical apparently extending right under the dam, with the water running on top of it. It was running into the pit in little spurts in the same way as I found it running in the trench. This was an important matter in the examination."

WOULD NOT FORECAST REPORT. In no way would Mr. Kellogg intimate the probable tenor of his findings from the examination.

"I realize how anxious the people here are to find out about the dam," he said, "but I will have to ask you to wait. The department is just as anxious to know as you are. Mr. Holloway asked me today to give him a line on what should be done, but I told him, as I am telling you, that it was impossible for me to give any advance opinions.

"It would not be fair for me to say now, for when I have arranged my notes and compared my opinions with that of the authorities on the various subjects I may find it necessary to amend what I now have in mind. And then I do not want to mix up in any arguments with anyone. I am not here as a consulting engineer, but simply to give my opinion."

WAY THINGS HAVE BEEN GOING.

There was a little discussion at the dam during one of Mr. Kellogg's visits which illustrates the way in which some of the work there has been done, or at least the way in which the responsibility has been shifted around from one to another of those in charge.

According to the specifications the core trench on the Waikiki end of the big work is to be filled by sluicing in the earth from the bank above. Through this trench extends the big lumber core wall, built up from the slits resting on the earth bottom. The problem which presented itself to the examining engineer was the holding of this lumber wall in place when the trench began to fill up with water, and with a view of acquiring some information on the subject he appealed to C. H. Smith, the engineer in charge.

Mr. Smith sized up the core wall when the question was asked. "That, I think, is a matter for the contractor to figure on," he said.

"Oh," said Mr. Kellogg, "I thought I would ask if you had any plan to carry out in the matter, for I never saw a core wall put in in just this way and I wanted to know how to handle it. I think I will ask the contractor's foreman."

So Gus Kenton, the contractor's right-hand man, was called over to the consultation.

"How are you going to keep the core wall straight and in place when you turn the water into the ditch?" asked Mr. Kellogg, springing the conundrum without any preliminary leading up.

Mr. Kenton also sized up the fifty feet of lumber and ran his fingers through his hair.

"Well," he said, after a short pause, "that is up to the engineer in charge."

"But the engineer says it is up to you," said Mr. Kellogg.

"Well, then," answered Mr. Kenton, "I guess we're stuck."

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do Not Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles—A Honolulu Citizen Shows You How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness. When urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disease. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles because they are certain to lead to more serious ills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all troubles city, is attached to the Hawaiian in-cubated by weak or diseased kidneys.

John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this terpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEN COMING

Two members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce will visit Honolulu in two or three weeks to drum up business among the Honolulu merchants, so that a steamer may be put on a permanent Portland-Honolulu run.

The steamship Hilonian, now in port, and one of the Matson liners, is the vessel in view for carrying the freight between ports. The direct cause of the proposed visit of these two gentlemen came about in this way:

A day or two before the Hilonian sailed from Portland for Honolulu a lot of Portland's business men went aboard that fine steamer, had a luncheon with the captain and inspected the ship. Captain Johnson, of the Hilonian, told a reporter of the Advertiser yesterday the result of the luncheon.

"They held a meeting on board this vessel and decided to send two representatives to Honolulu. They will be members of the Chamber of Commerce and will have full authority to act with the merchants here. They expect to show the Honolulu merchants that it will be to their interest to establish another buying center. They have San Francisco, and they have bought in Seattle. They can buy in Portland, too, if they want to, and here is the steamer, the Hilonian, to carry the cargo. It's very simple, you see. One of these gentlemen is W. A. Mears.

"The Hilonian is a good cargo boat, and can carry 4000 tons of freight. She has room also for fifty passengers and as soon as the boat is advertised extensively we expect to have a lot of passengers to carry. The trip is made in about eight days, and it is a direct means of communication between the whole Northwest and Honolulu. I know that Portland and all Oregon is interested in the Hawaiian Islands and the merchants are eager to establish trade relations in a large scale.

"Portland is a fine progressive city of about 125,000 inhabitants. Its merchants are good-hearted people and they're not for business."

Captain Johnson is enthusiastic both for Portland and Honolulu. He knows Honolulu pretty well, having made many visits here on the oil-cargo steamer Hironian.